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on the chemical relations of the rocks of this region. It may be that the analyses will explain certain difficulties which have suggested themselves, almost as a matter of course, in the way of explaining the formation of such minerals as hornblende and olivine (especially the latter) in the endomorphic zone of recrystallization. R. A. DALY.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Bibliography and Index of North American Geology, Palæontology, Petrography, and Mineralogy for 1896. By F. B. WEEKS. (Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., 149, 152 pp. Washington, 1897.)

Bibliografia Geológica y Minera de la República Mexicana. By R. AGUILAR y Santillán. (Bol. 10, Inst. Geol. de Mexico. 158 pp. Mexico, 1898.)

Students and workers in geology everywhere will be glad to receive the two papers here mentioned. The value of a well compiled and carefully edited bibliography is too well recognized to need any mention. To all active workers such books are indispensable. The two under review, fortunately, are both excellent. Mr. Week's good work in this line needs no introduction. It only remains to commend and to note the broadened scope of the bibliography. In its preparation 108 serials were examined, the number including several devoted to economic phases of geology and not previously listed. As usual the abstracts are concise, but are quite sufficient to determine the scope of the paper. The full indexes are especially valuable.

The bibliography of Mexico is especially helpful, because of the previous absence of any paper thoroughly covering the field. The author has had more than the usual difficulties, due to poor library facilities, the scattered and incidental nature of the papers, and the presence of broken sets of short lived serials. In the face of such materials there must necessarily be a certain amount of selection. Not all the papers listed are strictly geological but all will doubtless be helpful. At first glance the 1953 titles included seem formidable, and one is surprised at the amount which has been written, but a more careful examination shows, as remarked by the Director in his introduction, that the great majority of the papers written on the geology of Mexico are really technical engineering papers, and deal with geology but incidentally. The present active geological survey of Mexico has a practically new field, and in view of this and the difficulties of communication over much of the republic, the rapidity of its publication and the high class of the work, deserve the heartiest recognition. Among the publications of the survey the present one will for sometime to come rank among the more useful. H. F. B.

Geological Survey of Kansas, Vol. III, 1898. By DR. E. HAWORTH, geologist, and MR. W. R. CRANE, assistant geologist and chemist.

Volume III is a special report on Kansas coals and treats of the coal mines and coal mining of the state in all their various aspects. The volume is divided in two parts.

Part I is by Dr. Haworth and deals with the general stratigraphy of the Kansas Coal Measures. Numerous detailed accounts of the strata are given to enable the reader to understand the general geological conditions of the Coal Measure area of the state. The geology of the area is further shown by the records of many deep wells with drawings illustrating the strata as shown by the wells, and in addition to these many geological sections crossing the state in different directions are given.

The following facts are gleaned from Dr. Haworth's report. The Mississippian or subcarboniferous outcrop occupies an area of about forty-five square miles in the extreme southeastern part of the state. The strata dip under the other formations of the state and their westward inclination is about 17 feet per mile, on the average. The Coal Measures proper occupy the eastern third of the state and constitute a mass of alternating layers of limestones or sandstones and shales aggregating 3000 feet in thickness. The limestones are similar in general character but the lower ones are more nearly crystalline, of finer texture, and denser in appearance. The following divisions of the Coal Measures, named in order from lowest to highest, are recognized: (1) The Cherokee shales; (2) The Oswego limestone; (3) The Labette shales; (4) The Pawnee limestone; (5) The Pleasanton shales; (6) The Erie limestone; (7) The Thayer shales; (8) The Iola limestone; (9) The Lane shales; (10) The Garnett limestones; (11) The Leroy shales; (12) The Oread limestone; (13) The Lecompton shales and Elgin limestone.